

METAP1D RABBIT PAB

Cat.#: S218105

Product Name: Anti-METAP1D Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Synonyms: MAP1D; MAP 1D; Metap1l; MetAP 1D

UNIPROT ID: Q6UB28 (Gene Accession - BC113644)

Background: The N-terminal methionine excision pathway is an essential process in which the N-terminal methionine is removed from many proteins, thus facilitating subsequent protein modification. In mitochondria, enzymes that catalyze this reaction are called methionine aminopeptidases (MetAps, or MAPs; EC 3.4.11.18) (Serero et al., 2003 [PubMed 14532271]).

Immunogen: Fusion protein of human METAP1D

Applications: ELISA, IHC

Recommended Dilutions: IHC: 30-150; ELISA: 5000-10000

Host Species: Rabbit

Clonality: Rabbit Polyclonal

Isotype: Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG

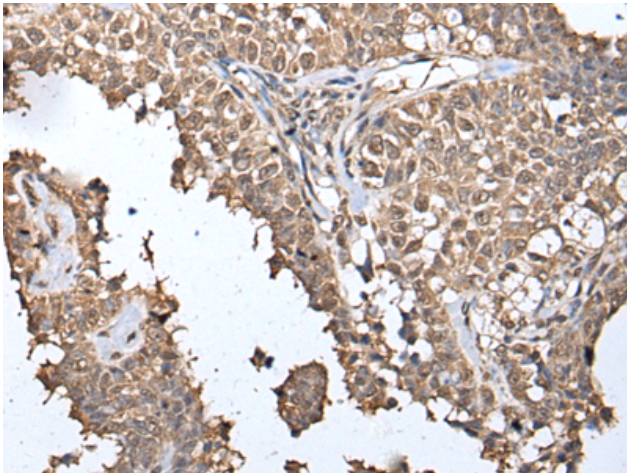
Purification: Antigen affinity purification

Species Reactivity: Human, Mouse

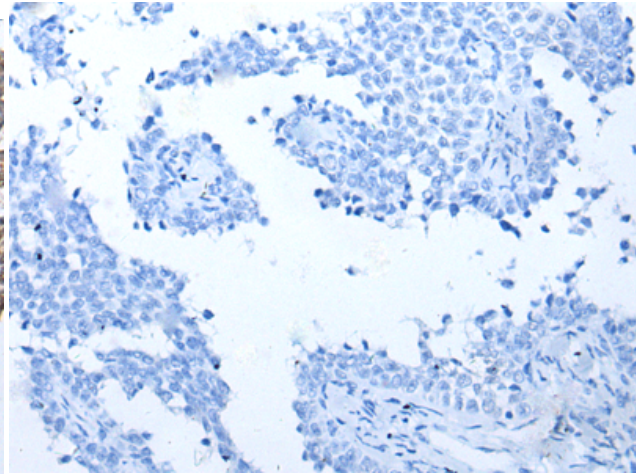
Constituents: PBS (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Sodium Azide and 40% glycerol

Research Areas: Cell Biology

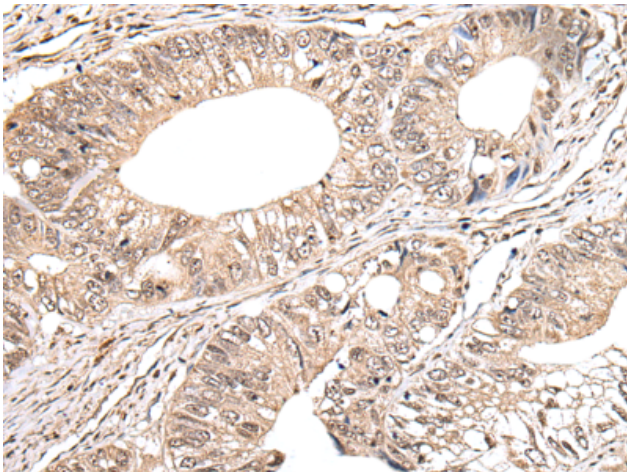
Storage & Shipping: Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing



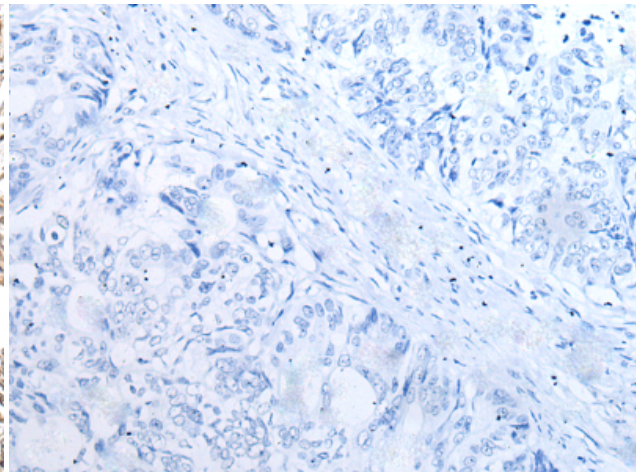
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin embedded Human ovarian cancer tissue using 218105 (METAPID Antibody) at a dilution of 1/40 (Nucleus).



In comparison with the IHC on the left, the same paraffin-embedded Human ovarian cancer tissue is first treated with the fusion protein and then with 218105 (Anti-METAPID Antibody) at dilution 1/40.



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colorectal cancer tissue using 218105 (Anti-METAPID Antibody) at a dilution of 1/40.



In comparison with the IHC on the left, the same paraffin-embedded Human colorectal cancer tissue is first treated with fusion protein and then with D223713 (Anti-METAPID Antibody) at dilution 1/40.